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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

NOTES ON A SPECIMEN OF *COTTUS* *BAIRDII* FROM LAKE MICHIGAN.

Since the publication of his "Nomenclatural Notes on the Cottoid Fishes of Michigan,"¹ the writer has obtained an additional specimen of *Cottus bairdii* Girard, a species there discussed. This fine specimen, the first to be recorded from Lake Michigan, but agreeing closely with Lake Superior material, was recently brought alive to the writer by Mr. Charles Brandler. It had just been caught (May 29, 1919) on an angworm bait on the bottom of Lake Michigan near shore, from a pier in Jackson Park, Chicago. The stomach contained the pupa of a caddis-fly.

Length to caudal, 75 mm.; dorsal rays, VIII, 17; anal rays, 13 (the last ray of dorsal and anal fins counted as double); pectoral rays, 16; depth, 5.25 in standard length; head (to end of opercular membrane), 3.3; eye, 4.5 in head; upper jaw, 2.35; a narrow band of teeth on front of palatines; a band of spaced, spine-like scales on trunk below the lateral line, which ends below middle of spinous dorsal. Flesh very soft in life, the body very flexible.

¹ Hubbs, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 65, April 18, 1919, pp. 1-9.

Colors in life rich brown (due to the extensive development of comparatively large erythrophores and xanthophores), broken by fine reticulations and spots, largest ventrally, of white or silvery blue. Very indefinite darker bars or saddles located at the nape, below the first and the last third of the base of the spinous dorsal, below the second dorsal (three bars) and at the base of the caudal fin; these bars separated by secondary bars or blotches, and all irregularly and interruptedly extended onto the middle sides. Belly silvery white, punctulate with black; shoulder-girdle and throat so densely punctulate as to appear rich brown, with indistinct white spots; lips dark brown; sides and top of head reddish, with fine black spots, and white reticulations. Rays and adjacent portions of the membranes of the vertical and pectoral fins alternately spotted with dusky red and pale yellowish; the membranes, particularly of the spinous dorsal, marked with some black pigment over the body bars; tips of dorsal spines red; pelvic fins pigmented.

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SECOND AUTHENTIC RECORD OF CAPELIN (*MALLOTUS VILLOSUS*) ON THE MAINE COAST.

On April 9, 1919, two capelin were taken with smelts in smelt-fishing operations at Winterport, Maine. One of the specimens was sent to the Bureau of Fisheries by Mr. James D. DeRocher, superintendent of Craig Brook Fisheries Station, for identification. Mr. DeRocher was informed that several other specimens had previously been taken at the same place.

It is interesting to note that the capelin were taken so far up the Penobscot River, fully 45 miles from the open sea. It is possible that stray capelin